

Space Shuttle Knowledge Sharing Forum

















Background

- NASA committed to a new higher inclination orbit for International Space Station (ISS)
- Required 15,000 lbs weight savings from Shuttle
- External Tank Project ask to provide 50% of the required savings (7500 lbs)
- ATP received February, 1994 to proceed with:
 - New Material-Aluminum Lithium
 - New Design for LH2 Tank-Orthogrid

Lessons Learned from Material Substitution

- Lost the Recipe for Increased Ingot Size
 - Initial Properties Developed on Sub Scale Ingots
 - Material Properties Lost when Scaled Up
- Aluminum Lithium Weld Reparability
 - Initial Welding of Aluminum Lithium Certified
 - Significant Failures When Attempting Weld Repairs

Lessons Learned from SLWT Testing

- Developed full scale Aluminum Lithium Test Article (ALTA)
 - All Orthogrid Configurations tested in full size ALTA
 - Tested ALTA to Failure
 - Demonstrated 218% Design Margin vs 140% Required
- Added Protoflight Testing for LH2 Tank
 - Each Flight LH2 Tank Subjected to 115% Limit Load Test
 - Test Demonstrated Structural Stability Margins of New Design
 - Demonstrated Processes and Workmanship Standards for New Material

Summary

- 7500 Lbs Weight Savings Accomplished
- First SLWT flew June 2, 1998
 - 52 Months from ATP to Flight on STS 91
 - 6 Months Ahead of ISS Need Date
- Completed Development Budget Under Cost
 - \$132 Million Development Budget
 - \$20 Million Returned to Shuttle Program

Back Up

Super Light Weight Tank Key Lessons Learned

- Embrace Independent Reviews
- Expect Vendor Changes/Certifications
- Verify Vendors Understand Flight Environments
- Develop Strong Relationships with Primes and Subcontractors
- Schedule as only Funding Variable Leads to Disaster
- Long Term Adequate Funding Essential